

XII. Special Disaster Insights

A. CIVIL DISORDERS

I. Description

A civil disorder can be described as an open, armed display of defiance or resistance to an established institution, which is usually some form of government. Activities may be planned or unplanned, are usually sporadic in nature, and result in injuries, death, property damage and destruction. The geographic location of the disorder may be large in area, but can usually be isolated. Damage and destruction is usually targeted to public institutions and commercial business districts, however, damage and destruction has been know to occur in residential property districts.

Civil disorders usually occur as the result of some feeling of injustice that has occurred in relation to a social issue, e.g., war protests in the 1960's and 70's on university campuses, racial protests in the 1960's in urban areas, student protest in China in the early 1990's, reaction to police brutality in 1992, etc.

II. Disaster Preparedness

A. Purpose

To end the disorder and maintain basic infrastructure services to the affected community(ies).

B. Emergency Operations Board/Emergency Preparedness Committee

1. Suggested composition/responsibilities -

a. Local representatives should include the following:

- (1) Mayor/Manager/Board of Supervisor or administrator of affected community(ies) - to provide coordination of government relief efforts at the local level.**

- (2) Public safety (police, fire) - to maintain order, reduce injuries, death and property destruction.
- (3) Utilities (gas, water, electricity) - to provide utility service to the community when possible.
- (4) Essential infrastructure services (public works/building engineers and inspectors) - to provide status regarding the use of government owned buildings, particularly those necessary to provide essential services.
- (5) Public schools, parks department - to provide status regarding use of buildings for provision of disaster relief services to victims.
- (6) Public transportation - to provide status of service to affected and unaffected communities and/or portions thereof.
- (7) Health care providers (e.g., large hospitals, trauma centers or representative of the local hospital council to coordinate services) - to treat injured.
- (8) Area Agency on Aging (AAA) - to coordinate disaster relief efforts for affected elderly.
- (9) Coordinator of volunteer services to be provided by local non essential government employees.
- (10) Disaster relief organizations (e.g., Red Cross, Salvation Army, Volunteers of America) - to coordinate and provide relief of basic needs (e.g., food, shelter, clothing to victims).

(11) Other representatives should include the following (will only be available after the disorder begins):

- (a) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) staff - to provide status of federal assistance during the civil disorder.
- (b) State level emergency preparedness personnel - to provide status of state assistance during the civil disorder.

2. Meetings

a. During the Disaster -

(1) May begin hourly for status reports and taper as the situation is controlled.

b. Pre/post disaster -

(2) Minimum quarterly for update on related technology, reporting systems, etc.

3. Equipment (recommended):

a. Cellular (preferred) or car phones - telephone lines may not be functional.

b. Telephone/addresses of all emergency operations board/emergency preparedness committee members (preferably on a personal electronic organizer with hard copy back up. This should be maintained in a secured manner, so as not to be subject to unauthorized access, environment - dampness, etc.)

(1) Board/committee members should also maintain this information on all service providers and other critical contacts necessary to coordinate disaster relief.

c. Directories of programs that are administered by board/committee members should be provided to all board/committee members for coordination of service in and to affected areas.

d. Transportation

(1) Transportation needs to be made available to all committee members during the disorder to facilitate planning and service provision if use/access to personal vehicles is not possible.

4. Education

a. Emergency Operations Board/Emergency Preparedness Committee.

(1) Regularly scheduled training efforts (at least biannual).

(a) Target audience

(i) Local government employees.

(ii) General community.

(b) Methods/minimum frequency

(i) Mock preparedness days/annually.

(ii) Disaster preparedness fairs/annually.

(iii) Printed material (may need to be translated into different languages) biannually.

III. Disaster Relief Efforts -

Short range (1-2 days)

A. Needs

1. Should focus on critical needs of shelter, clothing, food with consideration for safety of providers and recipients (police/national guard escort may be necessary to provide services or to remove residents from affected areas).
2. AAA Response
 - a. Determine affected community(ies) service areas, providers, and senior residents.
 - (1) Contact network of providers of care and services for the elderly.
 - (2) Current service providers (emergency telephone and address contacts must be maintained for all providers) may include: Critical subcontractors, e.g., caterers; Telephone and address list of all homebound program participants (IIIB, IIIC2 & IIID) which should be updated regularly and maintained at AAA:
 - i) Senior housing facilities.
 - ii) Mobile homes.
 - iii) Residential care facilities for the elderly, e.g., board & care homes.
 - iv) Skilled nursing facility(ies)

B. Service Provision

1. Providers

- a. Should focus on local mobilization of service providers, e.g., Red Cross, Salvation Army.

2. Location

- a. Shelters

3. AAA Response

- a. Facilitate use of available and accessible focal points/senior multipurpose centers (MPCs) as service locations in unaffected areas.

4. Long range (3 days - end of disturbance)

- a. Needs

Information and referral as it pertains to temporary housing placement, food, transportation (particularly access to needs), income, telephone reassurance

- b. Service Provision

(1) Providers

(a) Federal and state government - FEMA, Department of Social Services (DPSS).

- (b) In addition to established disaster relief agencies (e.g., Red Cross, Salvation Army), mobilization of community based/private providers of services activated solely to assist relief efforts during this emergency (e.g., taxis, churches, restaurants, caterers, etc.).

- (i) Facilitate use and/or coordination of community focal points/MPCs as sources of information, referral and reassurance.

(2) Location

- (a) Disaster Assistance Centers (DACs).

- (b) AAA Effort

- (i) Facilitate use and/or coordination of community focal points/MPCs as DACs for affected elderly residents.

IV. Disaster Recovery Efforts

A. Needs

- 1. Information and referrals as it pertains to housing replacement, replacement of personal possessions, business replacement, long term employment (or permanent income source).

B. Service Providers

- 1. Housing Placement/Replacement -

- (a) FEMA
- (b) HUD
- (c) SBA

2. Replacement of Personal Possessions -
 - (a) FEMA
 - (b) SBA
3. Employment -
 - (a) EDD (Information and Referral)
 - (b) AAA (Title V, NCOA)
 - (c) FEMA (under certain circumstances)
4. Business Replacement
 - (a) SBA